# HAYDEN'S STORY.

The Accused Clergyman Testifies in His Own Behalf.

CONTRADICTING STATE WITNESSES

Denies that He Was Ever Intimate with Mary Stannard.

HIS PURCHASE OF ARSENIC.

An Explanation Concerning His Call Upon Mary.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 18, 1879. In the Hayden trial to-day the forenoon was occu-pled with the testimony of several witnesses who illed in little gaps in the case of the defence, and went to some extent toward contradicting some of the evidence against the accused. The event of the day was the calling of Hayden, the accused clergytorward way and with every appearance of frankness. He made a good impression by the evident care exercised in relating every fact of any importance bearing upon the period of the tragedy. He denied most mphatically that he was ever criminally intimate mation that she was enceinte or believed herself to be in that condition. The purchase of arsenic on the morning of the tragedy, which has been held to be a very suspicious circumstance in view of the finding of arsenic in the murdered girl's stomach, was explained by the statement that, his purpose was to kill rats, and he supported this by detailing conversations on the subject prior to the purchase. As far as his atory progressed to-day, he contradicted the State's witnesses in one or two important particulars and de-nied positively that he had any conversation with Mary Stannard on the afternoon of the day preced-ing the murder. The State insists that he did have such a conversation and that it prompted his early start to Middletown the following morning and his purchase of the poison. His story was listened to with close interest by the spectators who througed the court room, and at the recess, after he had been on by many friends, who extended their congratula-tions. In reply to an inquiry by the defence Mr. Waller stated that the prosecution had not Mary Stannard's shoes, but could give all necessary in-Standard's shoes, but could give all necessary in-formation concerning them. The detence then called one of the State's witnesses, Deputy Sheriff Hull, who denied ever having the shoes in his possession. Charles E. Stannard, father of the murdered girl, recalled by the defence, testified that on the day of the tragedy Mary wore a "coarsish kind of shoes," the tragedy Mary wore a "coarsish kind of shoes," which were probably now at his house, although he had not seen them for a year. Mr. Wailer, interrupting, said that one of Mary's sisters had informed him that they were at the Stannard house. The witness was requested to bring them into court to morrow. The defence expects to make an important point by showing them to the Jury.

A sensation was now created, when Mr. Watrous quietly remarked:—"Mr. Hayden, will you take the stand?" The accused stepped forward promptly and seated nimself. He was attired in cierical black, with a wide white tie, and appeared perfectly cool and self-possessed. The examination in chief was conducted by Mr. Jones, who said:—Mr. Hayden, I will first ask you this general question—Have you any knowledge of the time, place, manner or nerson by whose hand Mary Stannard came to her death? Mr. Hayden—None whatever (with emphasis).

Q. What was your occupation at that time? A. I was preaching at South Madison, and I lived on a rented farm in Rockland; I came to Rockland in April, 1877, and first lived in the pursonage, and preached at the Rockland Church; I was appointed to it by Presiding Elder Hill; both my wife and myself tangat school at intervals.

"Now," and Mr. Jones, "let us get at some of your

taught school much of the time.

Q. Were you ever on the witness stand before this trouble? A. No, sir.

"What's the object of that?" inquired Mr. Waller, to which Mr. Jones replied that it was designed to show that Mr. Hoyden was a novice in court proceedings. The jury ought to know it. And continuing, Mr. Jones remarked:—"Now, we will come down to the events of the Sunday preceding the murder on Tuesday."

to the events of the Sunday preceding the murder on Tuesday."

Mr. Haydon—I preached at South Madison, ten miles from Rockiand, that Sunday and started home about one o'clock on Monday afternoon; I usually returned Mondays, excepting in the haying season, or when my wife was hi, then I came on Sunday nights; I started later than usual that Monday because I stopped to see about teaching a school that whiter and to consult with the stewards of my church; my salary was so small that I had to increase it as best I could; I saw four of my stewards—Norman Scranton, William Miner, Thomas Pendelow and Launcejot Dudley; I had stopped with Mr. Scranton, and the others lived from one to two miles distant; I dimed at Scranton's, and then started home, taking in my buggy a watermelon, some pears, apples and bysters in the shell; I reached home between three and half past, and found only my family—my wife, two chidren and the baby; I put up my horse, carried the fruit, &c., into the house; then I read a newspaper in the dining room and smoked.

RAYDEN ENDOYS A SMOKE.

"That's a fault you have, I believe," suggested Mr. Jones.

"Good fault, I think," responded Mr. Hayden, with a smile. "I sat reading and smoking until four o'clock. Mary Stannard then came into the room and said her father wished a rake; my wite was sitting at a window in the same room helding the baby; I noduced my head to Mary's request, anished the paragraph I was reading and-ross to go to the barn; Mary had taken the baby; I noduced my head to Mary's request, anished the paragraph I was reading and-ross to go to the barn; Mary had taken the baby in her arms; the dining room door and all the windows were open; I went to the barn; got the rake and returned back, and as I approached the house I saw wife and Mary coming out; Mary stepped off the plazza; took the rake and asked how long she could keep it; I told her that my work was done and I was in no hurry for it; Mary was standing in the yard beside me, just off the plazza; there was nothing more said by either of us; Mary did not go to my barn at that time. [This is a flat denial of the statements of three of the State's witnesses, who testified that Hayden and Mary entered the barn togother and remained four or five minutes.] I went into the house, resumed my reading and did not see her again; at this time I had no conversation, except as I have stated, and even this was in the presence of my wife. [Witness pointed out, on a photograph of his premises, the place where he gave Mary the rake.] I have no reason to suppose that any time during this visit, either before or after I saw her, Mary went any nearer the barn; it went into the barn by the large door; that afternoon, at half-past four, George Davis came to engage ms to work for him; I was in the reading room, and don't recollect whether I had haished smoking (langhter); he wanted me to do carpenter's work on his shed and I arranged to go Wednesday morning; I objected to gojng because I had not dung my potatoes, but he said he would have ponsiderable work for me during the fail and wished me to do a co

wore you with Mary Stannard alone anywhere day, or did you have any conversation anyre with her excepting as you have stated? A.

where with her excepting as you have stated? A. So, sir.

Q. Had you any idea that she was or believed hereif to be in a peculiar position? A. No, sir: the hought never entered my mind.

Q. Did you have any conversation that day or the next or any prior day on that subject? A. Never,

Q. Was there ever any reason why you should need with her on that subject? A. None, sir.

c. was there ever any reason why you should converse with her on that subject? A. None, str.

RAYDEN DENIES CRIMINAL INTIMACY.

Q. Were you ever criminally intimate with that girl? A. I never way—never!

The subject was then changed by counsel, and, continuing, Mr. Hayden (estined:—My house was infested with rats, and I taked with Thomas Pennelow about it on the 11th of August, which was the Sunday before Mary Stannard went away from home to live with Mrs. Studiey in Guifford; he advised me to buy arsenic, and I told him my wite was opposed to having it in the house; when we first moved to Rockland we found in the parsonage a box labelled "Poison;" she said she would not have it around the house, and made me take it out and destroy it; before conversing with Mr. Pendelow I had taked with my wife about buying arsenic, and she strongly opposed it;

I did not fully make up my mind to buy arsenie until the latter part of August, twenty days or so later, when the rats destroyed a lot of huckie-berries in my cellar; I think my wife called my attention to it; I did not tell her that I intended to buy arsenie nor speak to anybody about it, except that I said to wife and Mrs. Loavis that I intended to "doctor" the rats; I didn't tell wife, because I knew she was so mutch opposed to arsenie; she was then in feeble health and very nervous; she mentioned getting "ratsbane," to which she had no objection; neither of us knew that ratsbane and arsenie were nearly identical until Professor John son said so in this court room; previous to this I had bought paris green, and always kept it in the barn; I used it to kill potato bugs.

On Tuesday morning (the day of the tragedy) I started at six o'clock for Durham, to get feed for my horse; I did'nt get it in South Madison the previous day because I had no store account there; my store account was in Durham, where I generally traded; before starting I saw Charles Stannard (Mary's father) on my premises, near the barn; he wished me to draw his hay that afternoon with my horse and hay rigging. I having done so the year previous; this request and the borrowing of the rake were not unusual occurrences; I frequently loaned.—

"What's the object of this?" inquired Mr. Waller.

"Oh," responded Mr. Jones, "only to show the relations between Mr. Haydon and the Stannard family, and to explain why Mr. Haydon had reason for calling at the Stannard house.

Mr. Hayden continued:—I declined hauling hay for Mr. Stannard house.

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Mr. Hayden continued:—I declined hauling hay for his riched Durham about seven A. Mr.; the morning was cool, my house in good condition, and i niways kept it in my house, and have some in my cell now; I drove

three miles from the centre of Middletown; I was afterward surprised to hear Burton say that he could walk out there to the school from his house in fifteen minutes.

HIS MOVEMENTS AT MIDDLETOWN.

I remained at Burton's house that morning only a few minutes and then drove to Tylor's drug store and hitched my horse across the street in the shade; I had been there many times; had known the elder Mr. Tyler for five years, and had for two seasons bought ruller's earth, paris green, &c.; I presumed, of course, he know me; the younger Tyler, George, was present, and asking him for fuller's earth he went to the back part of the store; he returned with a coarse kind, and I asked him for a superior article; he went away and I remained looking over some gift almanacs [at this point the witness, at the request of his counsel, pencilled upon a blotting pad a ground plan of the store and stated the positions occupied by himself and Tyler]; George Tyler personally showed me à better article, which I bought, and at this point the clder Mr. Tyler entered the store; to him I said I wanted an ounce of arsenic to kill rats and he put it up for me [the testimony given for the State by George Tyler is that he and not his clder brother sold the arsenic to Hayden]; the clder Mr. Tyler tied up my arsenic and labelled it "poison," and then George Tyler handed me file fuller's earth; I tendered in payment coin, a Peruvian dollar, and being toid that only eighty-five cents would be allowed I substituted a dollar bill; getting my change I stepped out on the street and met Dr. Bailey, who had been my iamily physician when I lived in Middletown; after leaving Baley I crossed to my wagon and drove away home; while at Burton's I met a Rockland neighbor. Dewell Stevens, who was unloading charcoal next door; I made no effort to keep out of his sight; he was the fourth person who knew me that I met, and driving to Durham I met Mr. S. S. Scranton, a Hartford book publisher; seeing but he house of the Staunards; my little girl was the house of the

intid farm In Rockland; I came to Rockland in pril, 1877, and first lived in the parsonage, and preached at the Rockland Church; I was appointed to the Presiding Elder Hill; both my wife and myself aught school at intervais.

"Now," said Mr. Jones, "lot us get at some of your general history before coming to the more important parts."

Before removing to Rockland, continued Mr. Haylen, I lived at West Rocky Hill and also at Middletown from 1873 to 1876; while there I was in college and presched Sundays at West Rocky Hill, where I was afterward stationed; in vacations I worked at my trade; I finally went to West Rocky Hill to lived, in the sophomore class when I left; I came to Middletown from East Greenwich, R. I., where I had lest married two years previously, therefore I was in school, even while married two to the time I left Middletown; my wife taught school much of the time.

Q. Were you ever on the witness stand before this

"Good morning" to both; Mr. Stovens remarked that it was warm, and asked how far I had dr.ven: I told him from Middletown; then I turned to Mr. Stannard and asked for a drink of water; I followed him into the house through the front door to the kitchen and paniry; he gave me some water from a pail; I tasted it, and, telling him it was warm, threw it out of the window; Susan Hawley, Mary's half sister, was in the kitchen, and I said "Good morning;" Mr. Stannard and I returned to the road, and Stovens and I began talking about buying some lumber at a neighbor's, where a barn had been blown down by the recent tornado; he complained that others were outbidding him, and related many particulars; white we were engaged in this conversation Mary Stannard had left us, and shortly reappeared with a pail, and told her father she was going for water to the spring, where the family usually obtained it.

At this point the Court adjourned to nine o'clock to-morrow.

Colonel Woodward of Washington, surgeon in the United States army, arrived in town to-night, having been called by the defence as an expert on blood corpuscies to contrevert the testimony of the State expert, Dr. Treadwell, of Boston. The latter testified that he discovered human blood on Hayden's knife and clothing and identified it by the corpuscies. When on the witness stand he sharply ridiculed Woodward's researches and his published statements that blood corpuscies could not be accurately identified, and, referring to one assertion, said that a man who would say such a thing was either a fooi or a knave. By special arrangement between counsel Hayden will not continue his story to-morrow morning, but will make way for Woodward, whose time here is limited. Dr. Treatwell will be in court, and a parlor scientific entertainment is predicted, with some suicy features. Hayden may possibly resume his story in the afternoon after Woodward withfaws.

MARY STANNARD'S BROTHER KILLED.

MERIDEN, Conn., Dec. 18, 1879. Dayton Hawky, brother of Susan Hawley and half-brother of the late Mary Stannard, was killed by the Boston express train while crossing the track at Wallingford this evening.

ALLEGED POISONERS BAILED.

THE CASE OF MRS. HOTCHKISS AND DR. M'GREGOR WILSON-ACTION OF A SUPREME COURT JUDGE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. ] LOCKPORT, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1879.

The freshest development in the Hotehkiss murder case is the admission to bail of the two prisoners by Justice Albert Haight, a Supreme Court Judge, refor the District Attorney was known to be favorable to this course, as the prisoners have every interestat stake in being on hand to meet the case when it come to trial. Their triends and family are from this section, and they have large pecuniary interests which they could not transfer without the fact becoming

they could not transfer without the fact becoming known to the presention.

AN UNEXPECTED VISIT.

Last evening, while the Judge was enjoying the peaceful comforts of his home at No. 1,012 Main street, Buffalo, a ring at the door bell disturbed those within. In a few minutes there were admitted Mr. Benjamin Hunting, District Attorney of Niagara county; Mr. George C. Greene, of Lockport, and Ar. Daniel H. McMillan, of the firm of Laning, McMillan & Gluck, of Buffalo. The visitors made known the object of their call in a few words. Messars, Greene and McMillan said they appeared on behalf of Mrs. Adeline C. Rotchkiss and Dr. Hugh McGregor Wilson, against whom indictiments for the murder of Mrs. Adeline C. Potchkiss and Dr. Hugh McGregor Wilson, against whom indictments for the murder of George C. Hotchkiss, of Youngstown, in December, 1867, were recently found by the Grand Jury of Nagara county, and they were anxious to have the accused parties released on bail. After hearing a statement of the case and arguments pro and con His Honor took the evidence addiced at the inquest and before the Grand Jury, together with the other papers, and dismissed the legal gentlemen with the announcement that he would reader his decision this morning.

INTERVEW WITH JUDGE HAIGHT.

Being called upon about half-past eleven to-day at the Supreme Court chambers Judge Haight was asked, "Have you made your decision in the poisoning case, Junge?"

"Yes, sir; within hak an hour I wired a message

to Lockport stating that I had concluded to admit Mrs. Hotchkiss and Dr. Wilson to bail in the sum of \$10,000 each."

"I suppose they will be released immediately, then?"

"Over 15 the 25 the continuation of the TRIAL OF WILLIAM CONTINUATION OF THE TRIAL OF WILLIAM."

"Yes, if they can procure the requisite bonds."
"Yes, if they can procure the requisite bonds."
"Is there any doubt about their ability to get bail?"
"I really can't say. It remains to be seen."
"Supposing they obtain the necessary sureties when will they be released from custody?"
"In all probability some day this week. Their counsel will first have to procure a writ of habeas corpus here and then bring forward the accused and their sureties, when the bond will be duly executed."
There is no doubt of the ability of the prisoners to give acceptable bail. They leave for Buffalo to-morrow. There will be, however, no abatement of a vigorous and speedy prosecution.

A WOMAN'S DEATH SENTENCE.

TO BE HANGED FOR EILLING ONE OF HER OWN

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HARRISHURG, Pa., Dec. 18, 1879.
At Carlisle to-day Mrs. Catharine Seell, aged about forty-five years, was sentenced to be hanged by Judge Herman after he had reviewed forty-seven reasons for a new trial and refused to grant it. The Judge judgment, but the condemned did not appear to be moved by the adverse decision of the Court. Before the Judge pronounced the sentence she said:—"I am not guilty. As God is my everlasting judge, I am not guilty."

The murder for which Mrs. Seell is to be hanged was committed in Carlisle nearly cight months are

The murder for which Mrs. Seell is to be hanced was committed in Carlisle nearly eight months ago and the victim was Mrs. Mary Kiehl, aged eighty-one years. The means employed was poison, large quantities of which were found in two tin pots in her house and in the stomach of the deceased. During the old lady's illness Mrs. Seell had paid several visits to her house and provided her with coffee, which, with other circumstances, led to Mrs. Seell's arrest. There is a strong suspicion that she was employed to poison the old lady by a justice of the peace named Wynkoop, who will be tried in January for complicity in the crime. Wynkoop is Mrs. Kienl's legatoe.

#### MURDER INTENDED.

Christian Miller is in the Queens County Jail un-der commitment by Justice Marshall, of Newtown, L. I., charged with the crimes of abduction and attempted murder. He had worked for Farmer Will-iam Denton, of Newtown, up to the close of the fall, ism Denton, of Newtown, up to the close of the fall, when he was discharged, as Mr. Denton and a fifteen-year-old boy were fully able to do all the winter's work. A few days ago he called at the farm and solicited employment, but it was refused, and then he saked permission to sleep in the barn that night which was given. The next morning when Mr. Denton unlocked the barn Miller sprang upon him and with an are handle felled him to the floor. In the struggle which ensued Mr. Denton received several blows before he succeeded in wresting the club from Miller, who then fied into the woods. Mr. Denton lost considerable blood. The next day the boy was missed from the farm and all efforts to find him have failed. Miller is suspected of having abducted him, as he labored under the impression that the boy had been the means of his discharge, but he denies knowing anything of his whereabouts. When asked if his intention in assaulting Mr. Denton was to rob him he coolly replied that he had fully made up his mind to kill him.

"DR." FAYEN ON TRIAL

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday the on a charge of malpractice was continued. Mme. Eck-hardt and Dr. Fayen were jointly indicted for the offence, but when the Assistant District Attorney called the accused persons to the bar Mr. John O. Mott, counsel for the male prisoner, asked for a separate counsel for the male prisoner, asked for a separate trial. This request was granted and a jury was promptly empanelled. Dr. Fayen, it was stated, came here from Prussia, and his father, it is said, holds an important position in the capital of the German Empire. When on the witness stand Dr. Fayen admitted that such was not his right name. The first witness called was Miss Pape, who testified to the Sects of the case as already published in the Herald. She said he performed operations on her four times, without producing the desired effect. William Clements, Jr., alleged to be the father of her child, testified that he accompanied Miss Pape to Dr. Fayen's office; he only saw the Doctor on the last occasion, when he said nothing more could be done for her. In his own behalf the prisoner stated that during the last two years he had been in the habit of prescribing for Mmc. Eckhardt's patients; he had treated Miss Pape for ordinary complaints, but denied that he had ever attempted to perform an illegal operation. He said he had received his diploms from the Frederick William University of herlin; in accordance with the requirements of the law he obtained an American diploma from the University of West Virginia through a committee of three who examined him. He admitted having been indicted for malpractice in 1873, but had never been tried; he understood a nolle prosequi had been entered. Mr. Bell here intimated that he thought otherwise and sent for the papers, which, he said, roruted the statement of the accused. Dr. R. A. Gunn and other physicians were called to prove that the freatment described by Dr. Fayen was proper, while in rebuttal Deputy Coroner Cushman gave testimony. The case will be submitted to the jury to-day. trial. This request was granted and a jury was

CYNTHIA HESDRA'S WILL.

A COLORED LAWVER TESTIFIES THAT HE WAS OFFERED TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS TO DRAW

the will of Cynthia Hesdra, the aged colored lady. who, as alleged, made a will giving all her property to her husband, Edward Hosdra, which is before Surrogate Calvin, was unusually interesting yesterday. The contestants claiming to be the heirs of the deceased testatrix charge that the will is a forgery and that no genuine will was ever actually made by the decedent. They produced as their first witness yesterday Theodore S. W. Titus, a colored lawyer, who attends to the financial interests of colored clients. The substance of Mr. Titus' testimony was somewhat astonishing, to say the least; he said that at Mr. Hesdra's instigation he assisted him in searching for the will. and each time unsuccessfully; finally, on the 5th of November, 1879, while engaged in this somewhat monotonous occupation, he was astonished by the old gentlemen asking him if he could draw a will; he then told the witness that if he would draw a will; he then told the witness that if he would draw a will; he ten told the witness that if he would draw a will it would be worth \$2,000; Mr. Hesdra, in addition to this, offered to give him the rent of the house he lived in free and make him his collector; the witness said he refused the proposition, and told Mr. Hesdra it was a very dangerous proceeding; he advised him to bring all the heirs together and apply to the Surrogste, and he had no doubt a just division of the property could be secured. On his cross-examination the witness refused to answer a question as to whether he ever had any other transactions of a similar nature, on the ground that it was his private business. The witness hesitated for some time before he denied that he ever drew such a will. He was cross-examined at some length in regard to the business transactions between himself and Mr. Hesdra.

The next witness, Emma D. Edward, a young and rather pretty mulatto girl, and a niece of the decedent, said she had known Mr. Hesdra for six years; one day in May, 1879, she dropped in at Hesdra's residence and saw Mr. Headra and Engene Hesdra in the room; Mr. Hesdra said:—"What do you think they are going to do now? Eugene Hesdra in the room; Mr. Hesdra said:—"What do you think they are going to do now? I we going to contest it in co The contestants claiming to be the heirs of the de-ceased testatrix charge that the will is a forgery and

THE COTTON CROP OF 1879-80.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 11, 1879. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HEBALD :-

As promised I now give you, with my accustomed accuracy, my speculations on the cotton crop of In the first place we had generally an earlier start

in the planting of this crop than with the last one, with comparatively no replanting necessary, which was followed by a remarkably fine growing season throughout the entire cotton growing regions of our country, with the exception, perhaps, of Texas and the Atlantic States, in some portions of which drought has been complained of. But the loss from this cause has been largely more than made up by the heavily increased planting everywhere through out our entire cotton planting everywhere throughmense stimulant to this end being given by the comparatively heavy and steady advance in the price of cotton in all markets about planting time, which has since been followed by active, clean cultivation and a consequent largely increased yield in the percentage of int cotton to the acreage put in as is evidenced by reports from all sections. So that, taking into consideration the earlier period in which the general crop was planted, the very favorable and prolonged growing period and the remarkably good season that has generally prevailed so far for gathering it, and taking it for granted that the present remunerative prices will afford an ample stimulant for the successful saving of the unglesned portion. I have carefully summed up a crop of not less than 5,500,000 bales, with not less than one per cent over the average weight per bale of the last crop, from the fact that this crop on an average possesses more body than the last one.

The weekly deliveries at the ports from this time forward will about average the corresponding weekly deliveries of last season. The overland movement on the final summing up will be found somewhat in excess of last season, while Southern consumption will remain about the same as last season, with perhaps a moderate increase.

N. E. Allowat.

RELLY-LAWYER BROOKE'S INDIGNANT DE-NIAL-THE EVIDENCE POR THE DEFENCE

At the opening of the Court of Oyel and Torminer yesterday, Judgo Daniels on the bench, the trial of William Kelly, one of the alleged burglars of the Mannatian Savings Institution, was continued, and from the audionge which filled the court and the ad-joining lobby seemed to excite increased interest. Mr. Charles W. Brooke, the counsel sileged to have been referred to in the testimony of the watchman, Shevelin, on the previous day as having been employed to go to Washington in the interest of the dress, in which he indignantly denied the statement so far as it might be supposed to apply to him. He asserted that he never received any money from Kelly or any one else to go to Washington, and was never employed for any such purpose. This was pronounced by both the Judge and the District At-torney as being entirely satisfactory to them, so far

MORE EVIDENCE AGAINST KELLY.

The first witness called for the day was Patrick The first witness called for the day was Patrick Bail, an officer of the Court of General Sessions. He testified that he knew the prisoner Kelly for a number of years; on the night of the 26th of October, 1878, he was drinking in the saloon of Flood at the corner of Thirty-third street and Eighth avenue, and remained until two clock the following morning; at that hour Kelly complained of being sick and left the store.

1878, he was drinking in the saloon of Flood at the corner of Thirty-third street and Eight avenue, and remained until two o'clock the following morning: at that hour Kelly complained of being siek and left the store.

Patrick Ryan, a barkceper at the corner of avenue C and Seventh street, had seen Kelly and Shevelin frequently together; Kelly gave him a package with money in at to give to Shevelin, and he did so; Kelly subsequently took 1600 cet of the package, telling witness it was to get a friend out of trouble, and to tell Shevelin it was all right; he told Shevolin what Kelly said, but did not tell thim that the money was to send a lawyer to Washington; on another occasion Kelly told him to tell Shevelin that as soon as they disposed of the rest of the bonds they would leave some more money for him.

The next witness was Policeman Gilgar, of the Fifteenth precinct, who testified that at about seven o'clock on the morning of the robbery he was passing the Manhattan Bank on the opposite side of Bleecker street; he heard a milkman cry out in the usual manner, and at the same time noticed a man, who, he was subsequently told, was Johnny Hope, come out of the bank, without hat- or cost, and say something to the milkman which he could not understand; he did not have his suspicions excited by those facts and passed on.

On cross-examination by Mr. Beach this witness stated that he first saw the man when he pushed open the weather door and came out on the sidewalk; he could not say'ff he came out of the bank proper or only from behind the weather door; he came three or four steps on the sidewalk and made some remark which he could not understand; the milk wagon was then, perhaps, something like thirty feet away; witness was at the time in citizen's dress and was going to church; he did not know to whom the man could have been talking unless to the milkman; he subsequently identified Johnny Hope as being, in his belief, the man he saw coming out of the bank gain.

Policeman William Warren, also of the Fifteenth Pr

renew it when the testimony shall be all in.

THE DEFENCE.

The defence, as outlined by Mr. Beach in a very few words, was that evidence would be produced showing the whereabouts of Kelly on the morning of the burglary and shaking the credibility of the testimony produced sgainst him.

The first witness produced was Peter Karny, who said he was the brother of Mrs. Flood, for whom Kelly worked; Flood died the 13th of last December and witness took charge of the liquor store; Kelly was night barkeeper and remained there two weeks later.

never employed Keily.

At this point Mr. Beach said he was disappointed by the absence of other important witnesses and asked an adjournment. The Court was accordingly adjourned to half-past ten o'clock this morning.

## SPARRING EXHIBITION.

A sparring exhibition for the benefit of John Reilly came off yesterday afternoon at Hill's Theatre, corner of Crosby and Houston streets. Besides the sparring, which was excellent throughout, there dancing and gymnastic amusements. The sparring which was the feature of the occasion, comm with a contest between Peter McCoy and W. Madden, which was very good. These boxers were followed by W. Fields and Michael Mulry; then young Murphy and Fred King gave a display of their talent, which was appreciated. Following came two "mokes"—Julius Cæsar, of England, and Ed Malishan's Black. They pummelled each other in the most unscientific manner for three rounds, and seemed delighted with the applause they received. James McLaughlin, of New York, and W. Johnson, of Vermont, then gave an exhibition of coilar and elbow wrestling. McLaughlin threw his opponent twice very claverly, the first time by a back heel and the second time by a cross toe and trip. John Saunders and Robert Farrell were the next to appear, and they made a fine set-to, Saunders being much the best in straight hitting and stopping. After this "Fattle" Rush, aget sixteen, weighing 317 pounds, dressed in female apparel, and Miss Libbie Boss came on the stage with the gloves on and amused the crowd the best they knew how for three rounds. Messrs. Flynn and O'Donnell then had a contest at collar and elbow wrestling. O'Donnell floored his opponent twice, first with a cross toe and trip, and the second time with a grapevine lock. The wind-up was between the beneficiary and Johnny Clark, of Philadelphia, the latter kindly coming on to assist his brother "pug" in a time of need. Reilly and Clark made a capital display of the art of self defence, their sparring being far the best that has been seen for some time at any of the exhibitions in this city. The most conspicuous feature of their sparring was their straight hitting and fine stopping. There was none of the rushing, carcless, round handed hitting with the inside part of the glove, which does damage by setatching the face, or other unmanly tricks resorted to by these boxers. Thathree rounds that came off between them was of the old fashioned, straightforward "hit, stop and get away" order, such as was always popular with the partons of the puglistic art. Harry Hill announced a benefit "for hi od. These boxers were followed

## YACHTING NOTES.

The French steam yachts Heprietta and Follette left Norfolk on Tuesday last for Charleston.

The schooner Rambler, N.Y.Y.C., Vice Commodore Thomas, is in winter quarters at the foot of Twenty-fourth street, Brooklyn, L. I.

The schooner yacht Vesta, N.Y.C., Mr. S. M.
Mills, is laid up for the winter in Winthrop's Cove, New London.

AN INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

A letter has been received by Mr. Frank Hyde from Sir Heury Halford stating that there is no probability of arrangements being made for a match for the international trophy next year so far as the Halford team is concerned. Mr. Hyde says, however, that he has made arrangements for a team of four or six on a side, in a long range match, to come off next July either at Cambridge or Wimbledon. Sir Henry Halford will select the English team and Mr. Hyde the American. A letter has been received by Mr. Frank Hyde

## SPORTING NOTES.

Gus. Wilder, of Plainfield, won a handicap pigeon shoot at New Brunswick, N. J., yestorday afternoon. The prize was a gun.

T. D. De Milt, of Bordentown, N. J., won a short range rifle contest at Camaen yesterday. His score was 42 out of a possible 50.

RECEPTION TO BROTHER PATRICK.

The departure for Europe in a few days of Rev. Brother Patrick, Assistant Superior General of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, was yesterday the Brothers of the Christian Schools, was yesterday the occasion of a large gathering at Manhattan College. Most of the Catholic pasters of this city and some subarban guests were present, and among the laymen were Charces O'Conor, John E. Develin and numerous gentiemen eminent in law, letters aim medicine. In addition to the warm expressions of regard and approbation which the reverend prother's friends bestowed, the students of Manhattan College tendered him a testimonial in the shape of an entertainment, at which discourses were delivered by Messre. Francis C. Gallagher, William Henry Griffiths, John P. Lonergan and James J. Kennedy, while Joseph H. McMahon and Francis P. Moore recited selections, and Daniel C. Chinion made an address of congratulation and valediction. Rev. Brother Anthony, director of the college, then conducted the guests to the refectory, where a banquet was served. CENTRALIZATION OF THE FORCE.

POLICE OFFICIALS OPPOSED TO THE ABOLITION OF THE INSPECTORSHIPS-THE STEAMBOAT AND BROADWAY SQUADS-HOW COMMISSIONER VOORHIS' CHANGES ARE REGARDED.

There is considerable agitation among the mem-bers of the police force over the several propositions presented by Commissioner John R. Voorhis having for their purpose a complete reorganization of the department. Mr. Voorhis, when he was in the sidered several reforms introduced into the department, but before all the changes could be made, as Now that he is again a member of the Board it is said to be his purpose to have a complete reorganization effected in the various branches of police service. The propositions laid by him before his brother Commissioners at a re-cent meeting embrace, it is said, only a small por-tion of the changes that will be made in the force, providing Messrs. French, Wheeler and MacLean upport his efforts.

Of course none of those connected with the Police Department will say anything at all about the pro-posed changes to be effected. The inspectors, captain the strictest silence. All these men give as a reason for not talking on the subject the fear that their doing so might excite the wrath of their superiors. There is not, however, a member of the who will not discuss the matter by the hour, provided he is assured that his name will not be published, or, as they put it, "If they are not given

CENTRALIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT. One of the changes that the Commissioners will oon consider the propriety of making will be the proposition to abolish the inspection districts into which the city is now divided. There are four of hese districts, each governed by an inspector, who is held responsible for all that occurs within his balliwick. He has control over the captains in his district, and has direct desiings with the Central Office through reports made from time to time. The various captains or other officers in command of precipcts make daily reports to the Inspector, who, fter examining, transmits them to the Superin endent. The captains are not obliged to report at Headquarters except on special occasions, when summoned by the Superintendent or by a Commissioner. If this change is made the captains will be obliged to visit Headquarters and take their orders from whoever may be in command at the time. This part of the proposed programme very unfavorably regarded by many inofficers of the department. They say that the new order of things, if the old system should be abandoned, would have the effect of cen-tralizing the Police Department. A police captain

that the new order of things, if the old system should be abandoned, would have the effect of controlicing the Police Department. A police captain who has been on the force for many years said last night to a reporter that he did not think the propose that the police behavior to be adopted by the Board of Commissioners. "I think," continued he, "that is would be a very bad innovation to do so. In the first place, it has come to be a recognized tact that in police business a centralized authority is not the best system. The tend to a non-centralized authority. Years ago, I can remember, everything came from Headquarters. Every order was issued there and promulgated through the other officers of the department, all changes in the forces of the department, all changes in the forces of the department or by one or more of the Commissioners."

"How did that system work?"

"How did that system work?"

"Wery poorly indeed. The men in each precinct who were appointed from Headquarters did not try eral department; the inspectors were to be held to a strict accountability for what transpired in their several districts. The inspectors were to be held to a strict accountability for what transpired in their several districts. The inspectors of course, in turn held the capitains in clack, and so a perfect system of the interest of the capitains in clack, and so a perfect system of the capitains in clack, and so a perfect system of the capitains in clack, and so a perfect system of the capitains and inspectors were to be held to a strict accountability for what transpired in their several districts. The inspectors were to be held to a strict accountability for what transpired in their several districts. The inspectors were to be held to a strict accountability for what transpired in their several districts. The inspectors were to be held to a strict accountability for what transpired in their several districts. The inspectors were to be held to a strict accountability for what transpired in their several districts. The inspect

commissioner Voorhis plan of reorganization is that it would be a saving one; that, in fact, it would leave the city richer every year by some \$50,000. It is also urged that the thorougutares of the city would be much more effectively patrolled because of the increased number of men that could be placed in each precinct by remanding to duty those connected with the Steamboat and Broadway squads. The doing pany with the Broadway Squad done would save about \$10,000 annually to the city. The Steamboat Squad, as well as the Broadway Squad, have always been considered by patrolmen and other officers as affording a very casy berth, and if a man has strong enough political pull it is said he can have himself transferred to eitner of these portions of the service. Members of the Broadway Squad do duty for ten hours in the day—that is, they patrol Broadway from eight in the morning until six at night. On the part of the squad it is urged that the duties of its members are very laborious. The men have constantly to be on the lookout to prevent omnibus and other vehicle drivers from running down pedestrians, and they claim that even outside of this work they are kept busy in many other ways. They have also to march as escort to all processions of any consequence. Mr. Voorhis, however, and his friends think that all patrolmen should be treated alike, and, therefore, are in favor of remanding those connected with these special squads to ordinary precinct patrol duty, pointing to the fact that at the present time many of the captains are short of men.

THE STEAMBOAT SQUAD.

The proposition looking to the abolition of the Steamboat Squad is received with even less favor than that in reference to the other changes. The owners of piers along the river fronts for the most part are bitterly opposed to this proposition. A committee of twelve gentlemen called yesterlay on Commissioners Voorhis and Frepch to use their influence in having the Steamboat Squad is received with even less favor than that cale and that at the same time th

colleagues expressed themselves satisfied with the explanation.

It is urged against the squad that it is nothing but a nest of sinceurists, and should be abolished on that account. It is on these three counts in the general indictment that the Police Board is to be asked to do away with this squad. It is very probable that before any final action is taken on the matter a general investigation of the workings of the different squads will be made by Commissioner Voorbis and the facts gathered by him laid before the full Board.

## THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The World's Fair Committee held its regular monthly meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel vesterday evening, Mr. H. G. Stebbins in the chair. There was a large attendance, but only routine business was transacted. The Committee on National Legislation reported that the bill which is to be presented to Congress is now ready, but no intimation was given as to its character or provisions. Mr. Samuel A. Haines, on behalf of the Executive Committee, said that there was no appropriate place for the contomplated mass meeting in favor of the project except the Academy of Music, but as the Academy could not be obtained at present, as General Grant, who was expected to preside, will not visit the city during the holidays, and as Congress he determined to adjourn, the Executive Committee had decided to postpone the meeting until January. A minuber of short speeches were then made, Mr. N. R. collins, of lows, Mr. Gilson, of Minuscota, and Mr. E. Page Davis promising the hearty co-operation of the Northwest. Mr. Stebbins then called upon Mr. Thurlow Weed, who was present, but who said it was necessary for him to avoid exitement. As the subject was a large one, however, and there were some things he would like to say in regard to it, he would onceavor to granify the wishes of the committee when he felt stronger. To this Mr. Stebbins rejoined that Mr. Weed's presence was in itself a very great aid to the committee. After electing a number of hew members the committee adjourned. ation reported that the bill which is to be presented

#### MAILS DELAYED.

A very large mail forwarded from Australia vis San Francisco was to have been forwarded to Europe by the White Star steamer that sailed from this port on the 11th inst. It did not arrive here until last Sunday, however, and was shipped by the steamed leaving on Tuesday. It has now transpired that the car containing this postal matter on the Union Pacific Railroad had been side tracked at Omans, where it remained for two days. Captain James White, superinten ient of the railway mail service at Chicago, has drawn up a formal complaint against the Union Facilic Railroad Company charging them with delaying this mail. This complaint he has forwarded to the department for its action.

#### MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIED.

MARRIED.

Hawley-Wise.—On December 18, by the Rev. Morgan Dix, at Trinity Church, Charles H. Hawley to Leonora Viola Wise, daughter of E. Wise, of New York. No cards.

Nashville (Tenn.) Union and American please copy. Ruddiman—Hagadorn.—On Wednesday, December 17, at Harlem Congregational Church, by Rev. Samuel H. Virgin, John Ruddiman to Effic New York. No cards.

West—James.—In Providence, on the 9th inst., Herment West. of this city, to Isabel James, daughter of Samuel James, of Providence.

BRIGGS.—At Mount Vernou, December 17, 1879, ELIZA JANE BRIGGS.
Funeral from the residence of Dr. W. E. Cornell, at two P. M. Friends and relatives invited to atlend. Carnoll.—Suddenly, at his residence, 238 Franklin av., Greenpoint, Joseph Carnoll, from county Kudare.

AND CARROLLS—Stadenty, at his residence, 25 Franking av., Greenpoint, Joseph Carroll, from county Kudare.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at two o'clock P. M., Cologuitt.—On Wednesday, December 17, 1879, Sarah Vinginia, wife of the late John H. Colquitt and daughter of the late Philip Woldhouse.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 188 West 45th st., on Saturday the 20th inst, at half-past ten A. M. COLWILL.—On Tuesday, December 16, of croup Generalde Ether, aged 5 years, youngest daughter of Joseph and Jane W. Colwell.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 412 West 20th st., on Friday, December 19, at eieven o'clock A. M. CONNOLLY.—On Thursday, December 18, 1879, JAMES A. CONNOLLY, oldest son of the late Charles M. Coundly, in the 47th year of his age.

Funeral private.

ECK.—At Stapleton, S. I., December 18, of dipheteria, Minni Adolphine, second daughter of Berthar and Guido Eck, born February 25, 1875.

FERNY.—At Clifton, S. L. on Wednesday evening. December 17, JOSEPH FERNY, aged 32 years and 8 months.

FERNY.—At Clifton, S. I.. on Wednesday evening. December 17, JOSEPH FERNY, aged 32 years and 8 mouths.

Fineral from St. Mary's Church, Clifton, at two clock this P. M.

FOWLER.—At Metuchen, N. J., Thursday, December 18, Susan, wife of Stephen T. Fowler, in the 63th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, at halt-past one P. M. Carriages will be in waiting for train that leaves Desbrosses and Cortlandt street ferries at 11 o'clock by Pennsylvania Raifroal.

o'clock, from their late residence, 409 West 47th st.
MAPES.—On Wednesday, December 17, NATHAN E.
MAPES in the 66th year of his age.
Relatives and iriends of the family are respectfully
invited to attend his tuneral, from his late residence,
554 West 46th st., at one o'clock, on Saturday, De-

widow of Charles Maujer, in the 80th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attent her funeral, from her late residence, No. 524 Grand st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, 20th inst., at two P. M. No flowers.

Milhank.—On Wednesday, December 17, Chanles E. Milhank. In the 46th year of his age.

Relatives and triends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the timeral, from the residence of his sister, No. 129 Lexington av., on Friday, the 19th inst., at half-past one P. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

Minen.—On December 18, 1879, at the residence of his parents, George Bayand, youngest son of John

his parents, George Bayand, youngest son of John D. and Jane Miver, aged I year and 7 days. Monan.—On Tuesday, December 16, Thomas J., son of Michael and Catharine Moran; in shis 23d

his parents, Grongs Bayand, youngest son of John D. and Jane Miner, sged I year and 7 days.

Monan,—On Thesslay, December 16, Tromas J., son of Michael and Catharine Moran; in shis 23d year.

Funeral will take place to-day, at two o'clock, from his parents' residence, No. I Bridge st., New York city. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

Moran,—Henny T., only child of John and Susan Moran, aged 2 years and 6 months.

Funeral Saturday, eleven o'clock, from residence 103 East 54th st.

McAnully, of pneumonia, in the 73d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from St. Peter and Paul's Church, Brooklyn, E. D., Saturday, December 20, at ten o'clock A. M. Belatives and friends of the lamily are respectfully invited to attend.

McKlena—Amonta's mind mass of requiem for the repose of the soul of James McKrena will be celebrated at St. Paul's Church, 117th st., Harlem, on Saturday, December 20, at haif-past nine A. M.

Robenson,—Wednesday, December 17, Tromas Roberts, St. Shields—Suddenly, on December 17, Tromas Roberts, Shields—Suddenly, on December 17, Tromas Roberts, the beloved son of the late Thomas and Rebecca Shields, native of Strabane, county of Tyrone, Ireland, aged 25 years and 9 months.

Funeral from his late residence, 122 Eldridge st., Friday afternoon, at two o'clock.

Strabane papers please copy.

SMITH.—After a short illness, Mary Smith, of the town of Beilinskorry, county Westmeath, Ireland, aged 75 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the late residence, 212 Eldridge st., Friday afternoon, at two o'clock.

Strabane papers please copy.

Robanies and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, frances and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, frances and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Francis L. Dallon, 91 Quinoy st. Brooklyn, on Sunday, December 17, three o'clock P. M.

Thomso

WHITE, —Suddenly, KRAKELINE L. WHITE, aged 45 years.
Funeral from her late residence, No. 9 Poplar st., Brooklyn, Friday, 19th inst., at one o'clock P. M. Wongesten,—In this city, on Thursday, December 18. JEMMA C., widow of the late John Worcester, of Albany, aged 72 years.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
Albany and Passaic papers please copy.